



A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION, ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONALIZED ADOLESCENT ORPHANS IN KERALA

Jyothy G Vijayan

Med Scholar, Department of Education, Mar Severios Memorial College of Teacher Education, M.G University, Kerala

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to determine the relationship between Occupational Aspiration (measured by occupational aspiration scale, Dr. J.S Grewal), and academic achievement of a random sample of a 250 institutionalized adolescent orphans from Kerala. A detailed study was conducted based on their gender and locale. A quantitative survey was used for the study. Multiple regression analysis indicated that occupational aspiration was related to academic achievement of institutionalized adolescent orphans. A significant relationship was found between occupational aspiration and academic achievement of the institutionalized adolescent orphans. The implications of the study contribute new knowledge to the field of educational psychology and may be used to facilitate proactive occupational aspiration among institutionalized adolescent orphans.

KEY WORDS: Occupational Aspiration, and academic achievement.

INTRODUCTION

Orphanage is the name to describe a residential institution devoted to the care of Orphans. Parents and sometimes grandparents are legally responsible for supporting children but in the absence of these or other relatives willing to care for the children, they become a ward of the state, and orphanages are a way of providing for their care and housing children are educated within or outside of the orphanage.

Orphanages provide an alternative to foster care or adoption by giving Orphans a community based setting in which they live and learn. In worst cases, orphanages can be dangerous and unregulated places where children are subject to abuse and neglect. Today the term orphanage has negative connotations. Other alternative names are group home, children's home, rehabilitation center and youth treatment centers ordinarily Personality is taken as the external appearance of the individual (Giriya, 1989). Personality is unique and specific. Intelligence influence different aspects of Personality in many different ways in fact intelligence is sometimes considered to be part of Personality. Personality refers to our attempts to capture or summarize an individual's essence (Hurlock, 1985).

Orphans are those who have lost their parents. Those that have neither father nor mother are complete Orphans. Paternal Orphans have no father and maternal Orphans have no mother. When the father dies many young children are forced to take up jobs to supplement the inadequate income of the family. Sometimes they even shoulder the entire economic burden of the family. There is a large number of Orphans in our society as a result of the high levels of morality in this country. Aspirations are the target a person sets for him/herself to achieve which creates a desire or will in him/her. Formation of a strong desire and ambition motivates individual to strive hard to achieve that goal (Kaul, 2007). Such motivation is keenly required if one has to succeed in life. If one goes through the education on a preferred vocation, he/she can get job satisfaction from the vocation and the individual shall be well placed. Aspirations add to the efficiency of the person by exhibiting the best in him on the job (Paul, 1979).

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present trend suggest that students are pressured by the society to select occupation of their choice that can fetch easy money. That is why there is a heavy rush towards medicine, nursing, para-medical and engineering streams. This often negates the potentiality of each student and suppresses his or her innate caliber that negatively affects the prospects of the individual and society. Hence the significance is relevant.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant relationship between male and female adolescent orphans in their initial and mature occupational aspiration skills.
2. There is no significant relationship between rural and urban adolescent orphans in their initial and mature occupational aspiration skills
3. There is no significant relationship between Occupational Aspiration skills and academic achievement of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the relationship between male and female adolescent orphans in their initial and mature occupational aspiration skills.

2. To find out the relationship between rural and urban adolescent orphans in their initial and mature occupational aspiration skills

3. To find out the relationship between Occupational Aspiration skills and academic achievement of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE

Normative survey method was found to be most appropriate in the present investigation to study the occupational aspiration skill and academic achievement of the Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans. The present study has been envisaged on a sample of 250 Adolescent Orphans in Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam, Alappuzha, and Malappuram districts.

TOOLS USED

To measure the occupational aspiration the investigator would use the occupational occupational aspiration scale, by Dr. J.S Grewal. The investigator tries to find out the Academic Achievement of Orphans by measuring their marks in corresponding examinations.

METHOD ADOPTED FOR THE STUDY

Methods that are employed in collecting data are highly important. The accuracy of the results of any research work depends upon the method by which the conclusions are arrived at. Normative survey method was used for the study. It is a method of investigation which attempts to describe and interpret what exist at present in the form of conditions, practices, trends, effects, attitudes, beliefs etc (Sindhu, 1990).

SAMPLE SELECTED FOR THE STUDY

The process of sampling makes it possible to draw valid inferences or generalizations on the basis of careful observation of variables with in a relatively small proportion of the population (Kaur, 1990). The sampling method also determines the size of the sample. The sample for the present study constituted 250 institutionalized adolescent orphans belonging to different districts. The sample contains 125 boys and 125 girls adolescent orphans from 13 orphanages. The sample also divided 125 orphans from rural orphanages and 125 orphans from urban orphans.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

COMPARISON OF THE DIFFERENCES IN THE OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION OF INSTITUTIONALIZED ADOLESCENT ORPHANS WITH RESPECT TO GENDER AND LOCALE

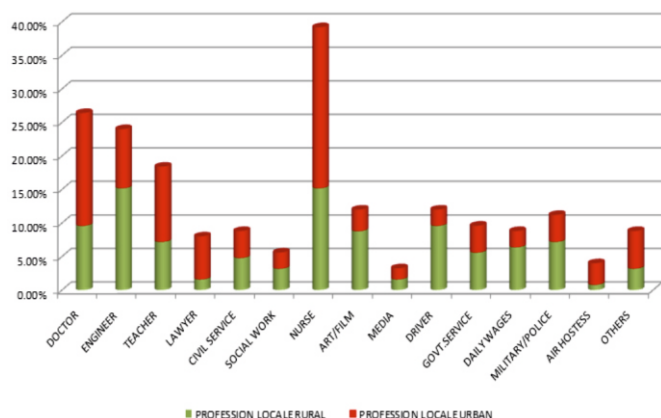


Figure 1: Distribution of Occupational Aspiration of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans with Respect to Locale

From the above graph it is clear that majority of rural Orphans prefer the professions Doctor, Engineer, Teacher, Nurse, Driver and Police, the majority of urban Orphans also prefer to take the same profession.

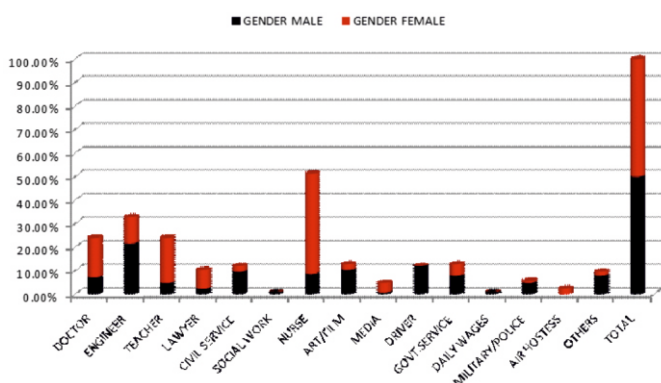


Figure 2: Distribution of Occupational Aspiration of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans with Respect to Gender

From the above graph it is clear that majority of male Orphans prefer the professions like Engineer, Doctor, Civil Service, Driver, Government service etc. But the female Orphans prefer to take the profession like Doctor, Engineer, Lawyer, Teacher, Nurse etc.

COMPARISON OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONALIZED ADOLESCENT ORPHANS WITH RESPECT TO:

- GENDER
- LOCALE

GENDER

Compare the difference between boys and girls in the Academic Achievement of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans.

H0: There is no significant relationship between Institutionalized Adolescent boys and girls Orphans in their Academic Achievement

Table 1

Data and Result of Test of Significance between Academic Achievement of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans based on Gender

Variables	Gender	N	M	SD	CR	Level of Significance
Academic Achievement	Boys	125	57.09	11.90	3.49	P<.05
	Girls	125	63.15	15.26		

Table 1 shows that the obtained CR value 3.49 is greater than the table value (1.65) at .05 level of Significance. This means there is difference between boys and girls in their Academic Achievement.

LOCALE

H0: There is no significant relationship between Rural and Urban Orphans in their Academic Achievement of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans.

Table 2

Data and Result of Test of Significance between Academic Achievement of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans based on Locale

Variables	Locale	N	M	SD	CR	Level of Significance
Academic Achievement	Urban	125	56.6	13.4	3.94	P<.05
	Rural	125	63.4	13.8		

Table 2 shows that the obtained CR value 3.94 is greater than the table value (1.65) at .05 level of Significance. This means there is a difference between Rural and Urban Orphans in their Academic Achievement.

COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF ADOLESCENT ORPHANS

H0: There is no significant difference in relation between occupational aspiration and Academic Achievement of Adolescent Orphans.

Table 3

Data and Result of Test of Significance between Occupational Aspiration and Academic Achievement of Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans.

Variables	N	df	r	tr	Level of Significance
Occupational Aspiration	250		0.113	1.79	
Academic Achievement of Adolescent Orphans.		248			P<.05

The r value 0.113 indicates the positive correlation between Occupational Aspiration and Academic Achievement of Adolescent Orphans.

Hence it could be concluded that there is positive correlation between Occupational Aspiration and Academic Achievement of Adolescent Orphans. The obtained tr value (1.79) is greater than the table value. So it can be inferred that there is significant relationship between Occupational Aspiration, and Academic Achievement of Adolescent Orphans. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected.

CONCLUSION

The plight of a solitary deserted child in an institution could arouse spontaneous responses and bring warm hearted offers to give the child the love of the real home when there is a group of children in an institution of any kind their very number anesthetizes emotion and their problems cease to be individually human and urgent. Because the baby does not learn the meaning of the love in his mother's arms he often grows up unable to give or receive affection. This is the worst and most destructive effect of Institutionalized infancy. Being away from home during any one of the most significant stages of development is likely to produce many adjustment problems in the later years of life (Pushpakumari, 1985).

From this study, the result confirmed that there is difference between boys and girls in their occupational aspiration. There is no significant difference found between Rural and Urban Orphans in their occupational aspiration. This study investigated the occupational aspiration skills of institutionalized adolescent orphans with respect to their gender and locale. The findings revealed that institutionalized adolescent girls are more career aspirants than boys among the orphans. But it has nothing to do with the region. There is no significant relationship found between the aspiration of the rural and urban orphans. Teachers and administrators should take the responsibility to build Mature Career Aspirations among Adolescent Orphans. Orphanage Administrator should re-organize the existing evaluation system which can improve Orphan's career aspiration. Resource teachers with multi category training may be appointed to Orphanages. There is significant relationship found between occupational aspiration and academic achievement of institutionalized adolescent orphans.

REFERENCES

- Ana (2015) ., *Students Educational and Occupational aspirations predicted by parents and adolescent characteristics*, European journal of social sciences, education and research, Vol.4, No.1.
- Girija, Baby, *A Study on the Psychological Needs and Vocational Aspiration of the Students in Vocational Higher Secondary Schools of Kerala*, Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Thiruvananthapuram: University of Kerala, 1989.
- Hurlock B. Elizabeth (1995). *Personality Development*, New Delhi : Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
- Kandoo L.C., Tutoo, N.D. (2000), *Educational Psychology*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- Kapur Malavika (2000) ., *Context Specific Career Counseling : Seminar – Education and lively hoods*.
- Kaul .L., (2007) *Methodology of Educational Research* (3rd Ed) New Delhi : Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- Kaur, Dr. (1990) ., *Educational and Vocational Aspirations of Students Belonging to Dif-*

ferent Socio-Economic Locales of Jammu Division, Journal of Research and Extension, Vol. 21.

8. Koodapuzha Paul., *A Comparative Study of the Psychological Needs and Problems of Resident and Non-resident Students of Secondary Schools of Kerala*, Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Thiruvananthapuram: Kerala University, 1979.
9. M. Rahitha, Correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Classroom Adjustment of Secondary School Students, Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Kottayam : Mahatma Gandhi University, 2007.
10. M.A. Pushpakumari., A Study on the Personal and Educational Problems Experienced by Wein Students at the Degree Level in the Collages Affiliated to the University of Kerala, unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Kottayam : Mahatma Gandhi University, 1985.
11. Patton, Wendy (2007)., *Relationships between Career Variables and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations for Australian High School Students* (E. J 804299), Vol. 34 No. 2
12. Philips, Lenard, (1968)., *Occupational Choice and Vocational Interests*, The journal of Educational research, Vol. 61.
13. Pillay, Hitendra (2006)., *Career Aspirations of Older Workers: An Australian Study* (E.J 839805), Vol. 10, No. 4